

Royalty vs. Republicanism.

The Brooklyn Star makes the following contrast between the display of Royalty and the simplicity of Republicanism:

The daughter of the nominal ruler of Great Britain has just been married to a Royal personage of Europe. All that wealth and regal power could do, was done to make the occasion impressive and memorable. Princesses and Princes, Lords and Ladies, united in the celebration, the people shouted and clapped their hands, school-boys harassed themselves to the bridal carriage, and the London Times devoted sixteen columns to a minute and glowing description of the event. Just about the same time, a man who has occupied the most elevated position in the American Republic, takes to himself a wife. The nuptial ceremonies are performed quietly and unostentatiously, just as thousands of domestic fires of a like nature; and the only public announcement of the event is comprised in three lines of the newspapers, stating that on Wednesday night, Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, was married to Mrs. McIntosh. The contrast is significant, as indicating briefly and completely that of the customs and political theories of the Old and the New World.

Emigration to Virginia.

There has recently been a considerable flow of emigration into this and some of the neighboring counties of North Western Virginia. We have them from Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the British Isles, New York, Connecticut and Canada. They are known in the countries from which they hail as being intelligent and industrious, and doubtless will add strength and wealth to the country of their adoption. They bring with them a large amount of gold, and it has been a good deal scattered among our citizens for land, stock and other articles which every new comer needs, and our citizens can well spare. Their land purchases are confined principally to the counties of Lewis, Upshur, Gilmer, Braxton, and we understand in several other of the adjoining counties. This emigration is effected through the agency of our enterprising townsman, C. S. Hurley, Esq., who has connected himself with the Emigrant Aid Company, and in whose hands the principal part of our land-holders have placed their lands for the purpose of furnishing emigrants with homes in our State. We would just remark, in connection with the above, that the lands now in the hands of this company (amounting to 20,000 acres) are as good as can be found in any portion of our State. The natural productions of these lands—bituminous coal, iron ore, salt, &c.—render them more valuable than any other lands in this State.—*Western (Va.) Herald.*

Recovery of an Immense Claim against the Russian Government.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 4th inst., says that Thomas Winans, Esq., of that city, has recovered a claim of five millions of dollars against the Russian Government, which makes his share of the proceeds from freight and passenger travel over the railroads of that country reach the sum of seven million dollars—drafts for which on the banks of Europe have been brought on to him. It appears that in his contract with Russia, he was to receive a certain percentage on all freight and passenger travel, but it was thought by the government that they were exempted from this tax when applied to the transportation of soldiers to take part in the war in the Crimea. He accordingly engaged the services of John B. Latrobe, Esq., who went on and recovered the claim by due course of law, and, on account of the many thousand soldiers transported, his proper fee was swollen from twelve to seven million dollars. Mr. Latrobe, we understand, received a fee of \$10,000 a month independent of his expenses, and upon reaching Baltimore, and announcing the result of his labors, was presented with a check for \$100,000. The great wealth and liberality of Mr. Winans, renders him a valued citizen of Baltimore. The Patriot says that he has purchased a tract of land with water front at Canton, where, having received a contract from the Russian government, he will proceed to the construction of a number of magnificent vessels of war.

Mr. Winans is the gentleman who illuminated his residences in Baltimore, when news was received of some good fortune of the Russians during the Crimean war, and it is certain that he had good reason to take interest in the welfare of his friends.

Profits of Tobacco.

Difference of Northern and Southern Taste.—There are fifty-six manufacturers of this staple in Richmond, whose annual capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars. More tobacco is raised in Virginia, and opened, inspected and sold in this city, than perhaps in any one place in the United States. It is here that the choicest specimens of the weed assume the shape which commands it to the regard of devoted chewers everywhere. Tobacco is put in as many different ways almost as there are chewers. There is a much difference between ideas of the Yankee and Southerner on this question of taste, as there is on any other matter. The former likes his "pig-tail" plentifully sweetened and liquorized to a degree; the latter, the less sweetening you put in it, the better the tobacco. Buyers congregate here, who purchase for all parts of the globe. Foreign Governments are supplied by agents who reside here for that purpose. With many citizens the road to wealth has been via tobacco.—*Richmond South.*

Attempted Murder.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—A man named Albert Brayton, from Herkimer county, was arrested here on Saturday night for attempting to commit a murder. He threw his child, a few minutes old, into a privy, where it was soon after discovered and rescued. The child lived several hours after it was taken out. Brayton admitted that he threw it into the privy, but said he supposed it was dead. He has been married about three months. He gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the charge.

Missionaries to China.—D. Bethune McCarter, M. D., and Rev. M. S. Culbertson, with their families, of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, sailed from New York last week for Hong Kong. They went out originally in 1843 and '44, and are now, after a transient visit home, returning to their missionary stations at Ning-po, one of the northern ports of the empire.

Heartrending Countenance—Three Children Drowned.

One of the most melancholy and heart-rending casualties that has been our duty to record for a long time, says the York Republican of Wednesday last, occurred between four and five o'clock last evening, in the vicinity of the Railroad Bridge, below Locks Mill, about 13 miles from this Borough. The particulars, so far as we are able to glean them, are as follows: Five children, three boys and two girls, who were returning home from school in Manchester township, ventured upon the ice on the Codorus, but it not being of sufficient thickness to bear their weight, four of the number broke through, and before assistance could be rendered three of them were drowned. The fifth child, a little girl, gave the alarm to some young men from this place who were fishing near by, (among whom was Mr. Henry Hubley,) who hastened to the rescue of the children. Mr. Hubley, at the risk of his own life, with much difficulty succeeded in bringing the other little girl safely to shore. Two of those who perished were sons of a Mr. Baylor, and the other son of Mr. Philip Lohr. The body of only one of them had been recovered last evening. We have not heard the age of either of the children.

"Murder Will Out."

A short time since, a prisoner was sent to the Nashville Penitentiary from East Tennessee for counterfeiting. He gave his name as Henry Ford. It was afterwards ascertained that his true name was Thomas Wayne, and that about eight or ten years ago he entered a man into the woods, near Clarksville, Tennessee, where he cut his throat, robbed him, and beat him with a pistol, until he supposed him dead. The poor victim, however, revived, and was seen by persons on a steamboat passing, taken on board, and lived long enough, at least, to tell the particulars of the deed. Wayne was arrested, and after an examination, was held to bail in ten or twenty thousand dollars. His mother, an estimable lady, became security for his appearance, and he fled. Mrs. W. was pecuniarily ruined by the payment of the bond money. Wayne is in the Penitentiary for three years. After his time expires, he will be held for trial for the crime of which we have spoken.

A Sad Mis-Step on the Threshold of Life.—The case of Charles Albaugh, who was this afternoon sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, is a sad one. He is quite a young man, the son of highly respectable parents at Mount Gilad, and but a fortnight since was married to a young lady of one of the first families in that place. He had been employed to carry the mail from Mount Gilad to the railroad, about two miles distant. Frequent complaints of mail robberies in that direction had been made, and deputy letters were sent by special mail agent Prentiss, resulting in the arrest of young Albaugh on the 28th of last month. Judge Wilson took his youth and the circumstances of the case into consideration when he fixed the term of punishment—three years in the penitentiary. What a beginning of life for a young man who but a few days before had linked an estimable young girl's destinies with his!—*Cleveland Herald of the 12th inst.*

A Victim.

A young man, a carpenter, arrived at St. Louis on Monday from Chicago, en route for Kansas. On unpacking his carpet sack he found he had been robbed of \$600 in gold. He remembered that he had for a few moments left the carpet sack on his seat in the car while purchasing his ticket. He had then just been conversing with a courteous stranger, whom, on his return, he found missing, and who doubtless unlocked the sack, lightened it of the money, re-locked it, and departed praying for the young man's welfare. To this gentleman he remembered confiding the interesting fact that he was an emigrant and bound for Kansas.—The sum lost probably consisted of the treasured earnings of many a day of hard toil. How numerous are these bitter chapters of private history!

Church Burnt at Annapolis.

ANNAPOIS, Feb. 14.—Last night, about half-past ten, the commodious and ancient Episcopal Church, located in the centre of the city of Annapolis, was discovered to be on fire under the floor, having caught from the furnace used for heating. The citizens turned out with alacrity, and labored valiantly in an endeavor to save the building. The dense smoke and scarcity of water, added to the great want of fire apparatus, made their efforts unavailing. The building, with all its contents, was consumed, nothing remaining but its walls.—There was no insurance. The edifice was over a century old, but in a very excellent and substantial condition.

Dreadful Accident.—The Harrisburg Telegraph records a dreadful accident at Union Deposit Furnace, South Hanover, Pa. One of the furnaces not working satisfactorily, in order to ascertain what was wrong, the workmen engaged in the work of closing the lower part of the furnace out; but whilst they were so engaged, the hot metal came running out in torrents, so unexpectedly, that five persons were literally showered over with the liquid fire, immediately setting their clothing on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water tub; but this proved unavailing—they were so dreadfully burned that no human help could save them. John Baler, David Landis, W. Murray, and a man called Dutch John, have since died from their wounds, whilst Moses Wolf, another of the injured, can hardly survive his injuries.

Avanturine in Maine.—An avalanche of ice and snow, which descended upon the house of Mr. Eliza Murray, in Mouville, Maine, broke in the doors and window, filling the lower rooms with snow and water and bursting the partitions, descending into the cellar. Mrs. Murray was thrown upon the floor and had her arms broken and her shoulder dislocated. The path of the avalanche across the farm was forty to fifty feet wide, carrying away walls, fences, &c.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says:—"A calf two years old was killed by Mr. Adam Householder, of German settlement, on Monday, 25th of January, which weighed about 687 pounds; the hide weighed 118 pounds. This cannot be easily beat."



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1859.

The Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Christ Church, on Monday evening last, by D. McConaughy, Esq., was very fully attended. The interest in the Lectures appears not to cease—a result which is very pleasant to well-thinking minds. The subject which Mr. McConaughy chose for his Lecture—"The Crusades"—is one full of historical romance, and a beautiful field for display of the imagination, as well as of soul-stirring interest. The Lecturer chose to give his history, calmly and critically, refreshing the recollection of those who were once familiar with that interesting event in the world's history, and imparting information to those who were unacquainted therewith. It was a clear, full, correct, historical reminiscence.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., will lecture to-night, in St. James Church—his subject—"Cromwell."

WM. WHITE, of New Oxford, formerly of this place, has been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for Adams county.

We learn from the Hanover Spectator of Friday last, that Mr. Nathaniel Gitt, of the vicinity of M'Sherystown, met with a painful, and probably mortal injury, a few days ago. He was drawing up a leg on the sled in the woods, to which a log chain was attached, and after the horses had started to pull, the large hook of the chain flew out, and struck him with considerable force under the leg, the hook immediately penetrating into the knee joint, causing a most frightful and painful wound. He remains in a very critical condition.

Iowa Ahead.

PRINCETON, IOWA, Feb. 8, 1858. Mr. Editor:—In the "Sentinel" of the 1st inst., you boast of an Adams county calf weighing ninety-five pounds at one day old. Capt. John Culbertson, of this place, (formerly of Franklin county, Pa.) has recently been presented, by a worthy cow, with a calf, which weighed, when three hours old, one hundred and seven pounds. If you intend getting up any more big calves to be "beat," please send timely notice to the Captain's old cow and she'll do it. Yours, respectfully, W. P. W.

The death of Associate Judge HON. N. H. PACKER, upon Gov. Packard's duty of appointing a successor, to serve until next fall, when the post will again be filled by an election by the people.

Mr. JOHN CLEVER, residing in the neighborhood of Heidelsburg, had a leg broken, week before last, in a rather singular manner. It seems that one of his horses, being sick, was down under the trough, from which position Mr. C. endeavored to remove it; but in so doing, the animal, in his struggles, kicked him upon the leg, breaking it above the ankle. He is, however, we are glad to say, recovering as rapidly as could be expected.—*Compiler.*

Snow is here at last. We had quite an old-fashioned one on Friday night and Saturday for the first time this winter.

New counterfeit ten dollar notes purporting to be on the Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., extensively circulated in this section of country, have for a Vignette, Coat of Arms of the State of Pennsylvania; with head of a Lady in Medallion on either end, signed J. B. McCosh, Cashier. Engraving coarse, otherwise well calculated to deceive.

Fire at Lancaster, Pa.—On Wednesday afternoon C. Kieffer's large brick building, in Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pa., used as a foundry, was entirely destroyed by fire.—All the patterns, which were supposed to be valued at \$10,000, were destroyed with the building.

Steamboat Explosion—Lives Lost. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Intelligence has been received that the boilers of the steamboat Magnolia, bound to Fayetteville, exploded while at White Hall. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed. Only a few of the bodies have been recovered.

New York, Feb. 17.—The steamer Arabia sailed hence at noon for Liverpool with \$600,000 in specie.

General Sam Houston, it is understood, has decided to cast his fortunes with the incipient State of Arizona, from which he will perhaps be the first Senator. There is little doubt that this Territory will acquire population with great rapidity, and be soon knocking for admission at the door of the Union.

Hanging of a Prisoner. James E. Eldridge, but twenty-one years of age, was hung in the jail yard at Canton, N. Y., on Friday last, for having murdered, by poisoning, a young widow named Sarah J. Cloud, on the 30th of May last, under the most diabolical circumstances. Eldridge was a school-teacher, respectable connected; his victim twenty-four years of age, and represented as a worthy woman, to whom he was engaged to be married.

From the National Intelligencer, of Tuesday last.

An accident to fire took place last evening, whereby Miss REILLY, daughter of Hon. WILSON REILLY, of Pennsylvania, [Representative from this district] boarding at Kirkwood's Hotel, was put in imminent danger of her life. She had dressed for the hop at the National, and was leaving one of the parlors at Kirkwood's, when by some means her dress, which was of a very light texture, caught fire. Miss R. screamed and ran, bringing another lady to her assistance. Happily for both, a gentleman, (Mr. J. N. JONES, of Wisconsin,) whose coolness and judgment the ladies will have reason ever to remember, rushed up, kept off the second lady, whose dress was also very combustible, threw Miss R. to the floor, and in a moment succeeded in beating and tramping out the flames. Miss Reilly is burnt about the chest and one arm, though it is hoped not seriously, and Mr. Jones suffered somewhat in one hand. But for his prompt and judicious intervention both the ladies would have been injured, perhaps irreparably.

Letters from Washington state that the President is determined to persist in his effort to force the Lecompton Constitution through the two Houses of Congress. He is prompted to this course chiefly through the persuasion of the Southern members. They contend that it will not do to show the white feather now. The vote in the House is regarded as a signal rebuke, but some confidence is felt, because of the reference in the Senate of the Lecompton Constitution, or rather the President's Message concerning it, to the Committee on Territories. It is argued still further that a change may take place in the House, especially as the patronage of the Government may be brought to bear upon one or two refractory members.

Kansas and the United States Senate.—It is stated that the democratic Senators in caucus on Saturday last determined that when the bill for the admission of Kansas was reported to the Senate it should be taken up and considered until finally disposed of, without any postponement. They also, it is said, concluded to recognize the right of the people of Kansas to amend their constitution whenever they see proper, and nothing contained in the Constitution shall be permitted to interfere with this right.

The Twenty-Second at Richmond.—It appears President Buchanan is expected at Richmond, Va., on the 22d, as arrangements have been made for his accommodation. Secretary Floyd, and Governor Newell, of New Jersey, have accepted invitations to be present. A grand "State dinner" is to be given on the occasion, tickets to which will be sold at \$5 each, to such persons other than invited guests, who may desire to participate.

The editor of the Southern Mercury speaks of his party as the "heavy-handed Democracy." They may be heavy-handed, but when they have been within arms' length of the public spoils, they have shown themselves light-fingered.—*Prentice.*

The Public Works.—A bill is before the Legislature, providing for the sale of the public works belonging to the State to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company, for \$2,500,000. Public sentiment will sustain any measure likely to relieve the State of this unproductive burden upon fair terms; and the bill having been introduced by a leading Democrat, its passage is not improbable.

A Heavy Loss.—The sugar-house on the Louisiana plantation of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, of Hagerstown, Md., was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The Herald says there were several hundred hogs-heads of molasses and a large quantity of sugar stored in the building, all of which was burnt. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$30,000, upon which, however, there was an insurance of \$28,000.

Narrow Escape.—The New Haven Palladium says, on Friday, the 6th, a train of cars on the Danbury and Norwalk road, struck a horse and wagon at the crossing, near Umpawap Pond. The horse was killed, the wagon smashed up, and the man, with his cushion and buffalo robe, landed on the top of the cow-catcher, unharmed.

The President, it is stated, has nominated Col. Johnson, of the Utah expedition, to be a Brigadier General.

Indian Depredations in Texas.—Startling intelligence has been received at Austin, Texas, of Indian depredations in Brown county, of that State. Five persons had been murdered in cold blood, and the settlers, generally alarmed at the unheeded enormities of the savages, divided into three separate parties, had taken refuge in the adjacent forts. The Legislature of Texas passed a bill for the raising and equipment of one hundred men, and an appropriation for the purpose of \$75,000.

Accidents in York County.—The York (Pa.) Republican states that Capt. Israel Reinhard, of the Fremont House, in that place, accidentally fell down a flight of about a dozen steps on the 10th instant, and was considerably but not dangerously injured. Col. Wm. Wallace, of Hopewell township, had one finger cut off and three more crushed in his saw-mill recently; and Mr. Wm. Neff, of the same place, had a finger cut off and his hand otherwise injured by a threshing machine.

From the York Republican.

Military Matters. From the report of Gen. Thomas J. Power, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, made to the Governor, and accompanying the reports submitted to the present Legislature, at the commencement of the session, by Gov. Pollock, in connection with his annual message, we learn that there are 63,225 uniformed militia, (volunteers,) in the State, composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen. The number of companies in the State is 271; consisting of 40 companies of Cavalry—43 of Artillery—93 of Infantry, and 59 of Rifles. In this, the Fourth Division, composed of York and Adams counties, there are four uniformed companies. In the First Brigade, (York Co.) we have the Worth Infantry, of York Borough; the Scott Infantry, of Wrightsville, and the Buchanan Guards, of Hopewell and neighboring townships. In the Second Brigade, (Adams Co.) the Independent Blues, of Gettysburg, is the only company. The military spirit, from these facts, does not seem to be very active within the bounds of this Division. The field and staff officers of the two Brigades, composing this Division, are

FIRST BRIGADE.

(York County.)

Brigadier General—George Hay.

Brigade Aid-de-Camp—Abdiel F. Eicholtz.

Brigade Major—John M. Deitch.

Brigade Quarter-Master—Solomon Myers.

Brigade Inspector—D. A. Stollinger.

SECOND BRIGADE.

(Adams County.)

Brigadier General—William F. Walter.

Brigade Aid-de-Camp—Thomas A. Marshall.

Brigade Major—D. A. Buehler.

Brigade Quarter-Master—Sam'l Eicholtz.

Brigade Inspector—John Scott.

Wisconsin Democrats.—A recent mass convention of Democrats at Janesville, Wisconsin, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, Democrats of the State of Wisconsin, in Mass Convention assembled, do hereby fully endorse the Administration of James Buchanan, except so far as it is committed to the policy of admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, without a ratification of that instrument by a full expression of the popular will of that Territory."

A pretty important exception that, considering how thoroughly the Administration is committed to the said policy.

The Catholic Church on Drunkenness.—Bishop Bayly, the Catholic bishop of New Jersey, has issued a manifesto bringing the machinery of the church to bear against the vice of drunkenness. His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes—the drunkards themselves, and the dealers in liquor. Leaving to the pastors the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of the drunkards and liquor dealers in his church. He says:

I am determined to make use of the most severe measures against all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor to Christian burial when they die.

From the Utah Army.—A letter has been published, written by Col. A. S. Johnson, the commander of the Utah army, to a member of his family in Louisville, Kentucky, dated at Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, December 12th, 1857, the following extract from which embraces all that is of any general interest:

"Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and ailing will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our government ought to desire it, as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment."

A horrible case of spontaneous combustion is reported as having recently occurred in Cairo, (Illinois.) A man named Faxon, suffering under delirium tremens, entered a saloon and called for a glass of brandy. Immediately after drinking it his breath came in contact with a lighted match in the hand of a bystander, and instantly took fire and burned for nearly two minutes, when death ended his tortures. The agonizing screams of the wretched man are described as having been horrible in the extreme.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Enjoying the Fun.—The boys, and some of the "children of a larger growth" had what they esteemed fine sport at St. Louis, on Friday and Saturday, in snow-balling. They went into it with a relish all over the city. Some of them ran the fun into the ground, and eighteen of this class were arrested by the police for being disorderly. The Republican says:

On many streets the storekeepers found it necessary to put up their shutters and close their doors to prevent the breaking of glass and spoiling of goods. Morgan street, in some portions, was damaged outrageously, scarcely a pane of glass or a whole door being allowed to remain.

The Late Thomas Ritchie.—It is said in the late Mr. Ritchie's house, in Washington, D. C., inkstands were distributed wherever one could well be placed, and even occupied a place in his garden. This was done for the purpose of noting a thought, and by this means the veteran editor preserved what other men would have lost.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Look at the Figures. In examining the late report of the Auditor General, and comparing it with those for a number of years previous, we were struck with the great, and to us, unaccountable difference between the fees paid into the Treasury by the Secretary of the Commonwealth during Gov. Pollock's administration and that of his immediate predecessor. The disparity is so great that we took the trouble to examine each year separately for the last six, and give the figures below.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required by law, to render quarterly statements of the fees received in his office, and this must be done under oath, either by himself or his Deputy.

For many years past, the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth has been the receiving and disbursing officer of the Department.

The fees of the office are generally received in small sums, and the honesty of that officer is the only guaranty for their payment into the Treasury.

For the information of the curious and inquiring, we append a statement of the accounts rendered and moneys paid by the Deputy Secretaries of the Commonwealth under the Administrations of Governors Bigler and Pollock respectively.

Fees of the Secretary's office under Gov. Bigler paid into the Treasury,

1852,	\$827 64
1853,	1,499 42
1854,	569 25
1855, to Jan. 18,	230 75
	\$2,133 06

Fees of the Secretary's office paid into the Treasury under Governor Pollock's Administration:

1855,	\$2,260 07
1856,	2,418 98
1857,	3,274 09
1858, to Jan. 18,	351 74
	\$8,305 78

Amount paid under Gov. Bigler's Administration,

	\$3,133 06
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Excess of Fees paid into the Treasury during Gov. Pollock's Administration,

	\$5,172 72
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This is but a single item, and comprises the fees only. After finding the difference in this item so great, we were induced to look a little further and found that the payments for enrollment tax into the Treasury under Pollock's administration exceeds those under Bigler's, upwards of twenty-two thousand dollars (\$22,000.)

This information must be gratifying to the friends of the retiring administration; and from the exhibit, we think it evident that none of the "fragments" were lost from want of care or honesty in the late Deputy Secretary, John M. Sullivan, Esq. When we have leisure we mean to look at this thing a little closer. In the mean time, as the difference is so remarkable, we will gladly correct any errors inquiring minds may discover and point out to us.

Edward Everett.

Edward Everett has, we perceive, recently been elected a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in the Institute of France. The actual Foreign Associates of this Academy, which is the fifth, in point of date, of the divisions of the Institute, having been re-elected by Louis Philippe in 1832, are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians Prescott and Bancroft, and three Englishmen, Lord Brougham, Mr. Henry Hallam and Mr. McCulloch.

This new distinction Mr. Everett's countrymen will be glad to hear he has received. He stands proudly conspicuous as a profound and elegant scholar, an enlightened statesman, a genuine patriot, a bonnet man. His oration on Washington was listened to the other night, (for the third time in Philadelphia) by about four thousand people. The Academy of Music was crowded not only throughout its vast auditorium, but stage orchestra, wings, all were full. This oration is a perfect production, whether viewed as to rhetoric, or as rendering a just need of praise to Washington. It is also a noble appeal to patriotism and love of Union, and should be pronounced in every section of the Republic, at this peculiar time, when public men are talking about discovering the North from the South, when it is thought to be no treason to advocate a breaking asunder of ties formed during the dark and disastrous days of the Revolution, an Union which is cemented with the blood of the fathers of the Republic! Let Mr. Everett travel about through the land, we say, pronouncing this eloquent oration, in his own beautiful style of elocution. Let the people, through him, be once more brought to remember the inspired language of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, the immortal Washington, and those miserable creatures in and out of the halls of Congress, from the North and South, who talk about disunion, will receive the exhortations of the entire masses of the people from the Arctostock to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—*Phil. News.*

At Watersfield, (Conn.) a day or two ago, a lad of twelve years climbed the lightning rod of the Congregational Church spire, one hundred and fifty feet high. His first ascent was witnessed only by a younger brother. To satisfy the incredulous the youngster repeated his exploit several times, and finally attached a streamer to the letter W. on the compass points.

Whales. It is certainly very strange that though upwards of three thousand whales are annually killed in these waters, there has been no diminution in the yield. The theory put forward by the captains of some of the whalers on this subject, is, that the wide open sea—called the Polar basin—of which Kane, in his late expeditions, gained a view from the head of Smith's Sound, is the nursery of the whale, in which impenetrable resort they breed and thrive, unmolested by the attacks of the whalers, except as they leave their fastness. It is not improbable that the food upon which the whale feeds is produced in sufficient quantities in the Polar Sea to supply the vast numbers of whales supposed to exist there. The superior size of these Arctic whales would indicate that they have some secure resort where they are free from capture.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Brutal Conduct of a Mob. On Friday, after the execution of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, at Pittsburg, their bodies were placed in coffins provided for the purpose and placed in a furniture wagon with a view to their removal to the grave yard for interment. The sister of Charlotte, with an affection, which however wicked or abandoned its object may have been, should secure for her the sympathy of the crowd, took a seat on one of the coffins, and the wagon moved on to its destination.

The crowd at this time was immense and the conduct of many of the looters who formed it disgusting. As the vehicle neared the grave yard, however, it became much worse, and the scenes which followed were disgraceful to humanity. The unfortunate woman, seated on the coffin of her sister, and filled with grief for her untimely end, was booed and abused, called all kinds of names and finally pelted with stones until her life was almost put in jeopardy. A few respectable men who saw the transaction, however, interfered and succeeded in getting the mob to disperse, and the wagon proceeded on its way.—*Chronicle.*

California. By the arrival of the Star of the West at N. Y. on Saturday afternoon, the California mails of Jan. 20 are received, with \$1,348,507 in gold. The new Governor, John B. Weller, was inaugurated on the 5th ult. A series of resolutions has been introduced in the Legislature approving Senator Douglas's Kansas bill, and the majority of the Democratic leaders and the newspapers side with Douglas against the President. The mustering of soldiers for Utah continues active in California. Almost every county has its company. There is no important news from Oregon or the Sandwich Islands, and no later dates from Utah.

Lent.

The season of fasting, humiliation and prayer, so strictly observed by a portion of our Christian community, commenced on Wednesday last, and ends on Easter Sunday. The name of Lent is applied to the forty days preceding Easter, which is always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if a full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. Easter this year is on April 4th. Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, is on the 17th of this month which was last Wednesday. Thus six weeks and four days intervene between the first day of Lent and Easter. This would give forty six days. But Sundays are not reckoned—so that just forty days intervene. The season of Lent is always devoted to more frequent religious service by those who observe it. The first day, and the Friday before Easter, are observed as days of fasting. The name of "Lent" signifies Spring—or Springfast. It is from a Saxon word—*lenton*—and is used thus because the days begin now to lengthen.

Sad Accident.—The Minnesota in gives a sad catastrophe at Hastings, Minnesota, on the 2d instant, involving the loss of four lives. An attempt was made to rope the ferry boat across the river in a narrow channel which had been made in the ice. The wind and current forced the boat against the edge of the ice, when the boat was upset, sucked under the ice, and the three passengers, a Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and a gentleman from Hastings, name unknown, and the ferryman, were drowned.

How to be Economical.—True economy consists in getting the best of every thing at a fair price. This is true of almost every thing to be purchased; but is especially true in the purchase of a family Sewing Machine. That Godeke & Baker's is the best

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

MISS McCLELLAN
has just returned from the Cities, where she has added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Colours Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue and Gray, Ties, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Calicoes, Gaudy, Jaconet & Mohair Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Embroidered and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Brails, Fans, &c. &c.

See Call and examine for yourselves.
Gettysburg, Oct. 9. to

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1857.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium, of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received

from the cities the largest and most complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT,

he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN,

he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., all good and cheap.

And, in passing by Schick's—he will always be found ready to

Oct. 25.

ATTENTION!
Five Hundred Men Wanted,
To buy Over-coats from Pickering;
To buy Over-coats from Pickering;
To buy Over-coats from Pickering;
To buy Over-coats from Pickering;
To buy Dress-coats from Pickering;
To buy Dress-coats from Pickering;
To buy Dress-coats from Pickering;
To buy Dress-coats from Pickering;
To buy Dress-coats from Pickering;
To buy Business-coats from Pickering;
To buy Business-coats from Pickering;
To buy Business-coats from Pickering;

To buy Dress & Common Coats from Picking;
 To buy Dress & Common Vests from Picking;
 To buy Dress & Common Vests from Picking;
 To buy Dress & Common Vests from Picking;
 " Buffalo and Gum Shoes from Picking;
 " Clocks from Picking;
 " Violins & Accordions from Picking;
 " Gloves & Hosiery from Picking;
 " Shirts and Drawers from Picking;
 " Trunks & Carpet Sacks from Picking;
 " Umbrellas and Canes from Picking;
 Dec. 14.

Stock of Ready-made Clothing. all of their own getting up, made out of their own cloths and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style; among which are Dress coats of every variety, Overcoats, Pantalons, vests, Monor Jackets, etc.; also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Charcot, Drab and Green Cloths, or Over-coats, with trimmings to suits, sold cheap; also, cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coats, Coris and non's wear generally. We have just received the Fall Fashions, and have always constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment really made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice.—Call and see us. The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH.

[Oct. 19.]

NEW FIRM!
Family Groceries & Confections.
 THE undersigned have purchased the
 Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGI, on
 the Northwest corner of the Diamond, form-
 erly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they
 give the attention of all who may wish
 groceries, delicacies, fruits, Coffee, Tea,
 Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spice
 all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c.—
 also, a fine assortment of chewing and smok-
 ing Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.
 Country Produce taken in exchange for
 cash.

WM. BOYER & SON. tf
 Aug. 31.

Cheap Goods still coming at
FAIRNESTOCK'S.

WE have just received from New York
 and Philadelphia, another supply of

cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention
 of the public. We purchased at auction
 several cases of very cheap Ticking, which
 we sell at a bargain,
 31 cent Tickings for 25 cents;
 25 18 1/2 "
 18 1/2 16 " &c.
 we have yet on hand some of those cheap
 satins and Prints which have made such a
 sale among judges of cheap goods. Having
 then in the city almost constantly during the
 last few months, we were enabled to watch
 opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we

propose to give our numerous customers
benefit of them. Don't fail to come to
Dec. 28, **FARNESTOCK'S.**

NEW GOODS.
GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

[AVE just received a large stock of NEW
GOODS, among which are Ladies' Dress
goods in great variety, Cheap Cloths, Over-
ting, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinets, Cord-
ings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Carpets,
and Domestic generally, with a large stock of
family-made Clothing, all of our own making,
printed well made and full, also a large
ck of GROCERIES; all of which will be
cheap for Cash. Call and see us.
a few STOVES on hand will be sold
ap. [Oct. 9.

PARLOR COOK.

THIS Stove is especially adapted to Dining
Rooms and will recommend itself on the
re of economy and convenience. It is very
amental. Call and see it.

SHEEDS & BUEHLER.

LAST NOTICE.

have been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid to it. I now give notice that suits will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the *first day of April next.*

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 8.

